Supreme Court, U.S.
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No. _____

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term 1995

JOSEPH WALTER COX
BENNIE BURGAN, JR.

Petitioners,

vs.

GREGORY TREADWAY, ET AL.

Respondents.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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June 12, 1996.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

I.

WHETHER, AS OTHER CIRCUITS HAVE HELD, THE JURY MUST BE INSTRUCTED THAT THE POLICE MAY NOT USE PHYSICAL FORCE ON ARRESTED, RESTRAINED SUSPECTS (I.E., *UNNECESSARY* FORCE) IN ADDITION TO BEING INSTRUCTED ON USE OF *EXCESSIVE* FORCE DURING ARREST WHEN THERE IS LITTLE OR NO EVIDENCE THAT FORCE WAS USED TO ACCOMPLISH THE ARREST OF THE PETITIONERS AND WHEN MOST OF THE POLICE DEFENDANTS TESTIFY THE SUSPECTS DID NOT RESIST ARREST, BUT ARE UNABLE TO EXPLAIN THEIR INJURIES.

II.

WHETHER A FEDERAL APPEALS COURT MAY REFUSE TO GRANT RELIEF AFTER FINDING ERROR BASED SOLELY ON AN ALLEGED PROCEDURAL DEFAULT (I.E., "INSUFFICIENT CLARITY") BY COUNSEL WHEN OPPOSING COUNSEL NEVER ALLEGED SUCH DEFAULT AND OBJECTING COUNSEL CONCEDEDLY ADVISED THE TRIAL COURT OF HIS CLAIM THAT A CRITICAL EXCITED UTTERANCE SHOULD BE ADMITTED TO REBUT A CHARGE OF RECENT FABRICATION.

PARTIES INVOLVED IN CASE

The respondents are Gregory Treadway, Jerry Warman, William P. Hanka, Michael Dossett, John Winstead and Robert O'Neil.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioners, Joseph Walter Cox and Bennie Burgan, Jr., respectfully pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit entered on January 25, 1996 which became final on March 14, 1996.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit is published. It is reprinted in the Appendix.

JURISDICTION

Petitioners filed a 42 U.S.C. §1983 Complaint on June 18, 1991. Trial by jury took place in October 1993, and the jury returned a verdict for the respondents. Petitioners appealed to the United States Court of Appeals from the final judgment and the order denying their new trial motion entered on January 7, 1994. The Sixth Circuit, in a 2-1 decision, rejected petitioners' appeal on January 25, 1996. Rehearing and rehearing en banc were denied on March 14, 1996.

The jurisdiction of this Court to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §1254(1).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. BASIS FOR FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Petitioners filed a Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1983 against various state police officers who unnecessarily beat them or failed to intervene in their beating by other officers.

B. CONFLICTING THEORIES

There is no dispute that the two plaintiffs/petitioners were injured during a reverse-buy (police selling marijuana) sting. The injured plaintiffs assert they were beaten while restrained or handcuffed by the police who were frantic to get their missing drugs back. The police defendants did not testify how the suspects got hurt but theorized that one suspect might have been injured when his car was rammed or when he was pulled from the car. No explanation was offered as to how the second arrestee was hurt. The jury found for the police but six jurors explained in a note to the judge that "something definitely happened."

C. THE EVIDENCE

Using Wayne Sprigg as an informant the police planned to carry out a reverse-buy with Joseph Cox. At about 11:00 p.m. on June 20, 1990 Cox picked up Bennie Burgan and went to a truck stop to meet Sprigg [R. 124, TE I, p. 85]. Burgan

drove off in Sprigg's car with the police marijuana after Sprigg gave him a key which was not supposed to fit the ignition. When Cox and Sprigg realized they were being followed by the police, they pulled into a yard and Cox ran [R. 124, TE I, p. 88].

Cox fell into a ravine and three police officers fell in six to eight feet away from him [R 124, TE I, p. 91]. Cox stated that he was pushed face down and forced to his knees, after which he was kicked in the head and back and shoulders [R 124, TE I, p. 92]. The officers he remembers being present were a black officer, Treadway, Wilson and Warman [R 124, TE I, p. 93].

Cox was put in Dossett's car [R 124, TE I, p. 95]. After he saw Burgan drive by, he heard over the radio that the police should ram Burgan's car, which they did [R 124, TE I, pp. 96-98].

A police officer jerked open Burgan's door and marched him to the back of the car [R 124, TE I, p. 100]. Cox saw Treadway hit Burgan with the butt of a gun twice [R 124, TE I, p. 101]. Cox saw Treadway hit Burgan on the top of the head with the butt of his gun and draw back to hit Burgan again [R 124, TE I, p. 101]. At that point Burgan threw his hands up to protect himself and Treadway hit him across the arm [R 124, TE I, p. 101].

Cox asked Dossett if that was necessary, but Dossett "played dumb" [R 124, TE I, p. 101]. The next thing Cox knew, Treadway was standing beside the passenger door of the car. He opened it [R 124, TE I, p. 103]. Treadway leaned in and hit Cox, who was handcuffed, with his fist twice [R 124, TE I, p. 103, 104]. Treadway then laid his hand on Cox's shoulder and stuck the gun in Cox's mouth and said "I ought to blow your fucking brains out and throw you in the river and be done with you" [R 124, TE I, p. 104].

Cox identified the shirt that he was wearing on the night in question [R 124, TE I, pp. 105-106]. He pointed out that there were footprints on the back of the shirt that were not there prior to that night [R 124, TE I, p. 106]. The footprints were made on the shirt when he was pulled up out of the ravine [R 124, TE I, p. 107]. Cox also identified pictures of bruises on his side, which were taken by his wife on June 21, 1990 [R 124, TE I, p. 107-108]. Cox explained that there was a heelprint on his side, which was shaped like a horseshoe, and that he received that bruise from being kicked or being hit by a fist [R 124, TE I, p. 109].

The next witness was Bennie Burgan, Jr. [R 124, TE I, p. 136]. Burgan drove Sprigg's car to Cox's garage, but, when Cox did not show up, he returned to the truckstop [R 124, TE I, p. 141]. When he didn't see Cox he went to his house and took the bags of marijuana into the house

and put them in his bedroom [R 124, TE I, pp. 141-142]. Then he went back to the truckstop again [R 124, TE I, p. 142].

Burgan testified that he returned to the garage and then turned around [R 124, TE I, p. 143]. He saw one car pass him and then, as he went down a hill, another car "whipped into me" [R 124, TE I, p. 143]. Burgan was going 20 to 30 miles per hour, and the collision kind of jarred him [R 124, TE I, p. 144]. He was wearing a seat belt, and he did not hit anything with his body [R 124, TE I, p. 145].

A police officer, whom he believed to be Mike Dossett, came to his door and pulled him out [R 124, TE I, p. 145]. He walked Burgan to the back of the car and told him to put his hands on the back of the car, that he was under arrest [R 124, TE I, pp. 145-146]. After Burgan put his hands on the trunk, Officer Treadway approached and was hollering "the shit better be in the trunk" [R 124, TE I, pp. 146-147]. Treadway then struck Burgan with something hard, probably the gun he had in his hand, on the left side of his head [R 124, TE I, p. 148]. Burgan threw his hands up on the top of his head to protect his head, and Treadway struck him in the right hand the second time [R 124, TE I, pp. 150-151].

Burgan identified a picture of the car trunk with noticeable blood stains on it [R 124, TE I, pp. 148-149]. Burgan saw Cox sitting handcuffed in the car that had

hit him [R 124, TE I, p. 152]. He also saw Treadway go to the car where Cox was and strike him [R 124, TE I, p. 153]. Treadway punched Cox in the side of the face and in the side and then pulled his gun out and stuck it in Cox's mouth [R 124, TE I, p. 153].

At that point the police took Burgan to his house and into the bedroom [R 124, TE I, p. 153]. Treadway shoved him down on the bed and said "this is not all of it, we want the rest of the pot" [R 124, TE I, p. 153]. Treadway then straddled him and started choking him, saying "we have to have the rest of that pot" [R 124, TE I, p. 154]. It was difficult for Burgan to breathe at that point [R 124, TE I, p. 154]. Treadway then hauled off and hit him in the side of the face with his hand [R 124, TE I, p. 154].

Burgan was taken to the hospital where four staples were put in his head and a half splint was placed on his hand [R 124, TE I, p. 157]. Later he saw a bone specialist [R 124, TE I, p. 159].

On cross-examination, counsel for the defendants asked about a medical form that stated that Burgan was involved in a motor vehicle accident [R 124, TE I, p. 167]. Burgan denied giving that information to the medical personnel; he stated that the police gave them that information [R 124, TE I, p. 168]. Responding to a second policy theory, Burgan denied injuring his

head while being pulled through the window of the car [R 124, TE I, p. 177].

Wayne Sprigg testified he met Cox in June of 1990 and was trying to convince him to buy marijuana from Sprigg [R 125, TE II, p. 32]. On June 20, 1990 Sprigg was with Lee Spencer, an official court reporter who is his friend [R 125, TE II, p. 34].

Sprigg had been instructed to give the key to his car, which had the marijuana in it, to Cox or Burgan at which point the police would surround them and arrest them [R 125, TE II, p. 38]. However, the bogus key in fact started his car [R 125, TE II, p. 38]. When Burgan drove away, the police went crazy because of the loss of about 100 pounds of marijuana [R 125, TE II, p. 39]. Sprigg and Cox went to pick up a metal box containing money for the buy and then drove back past the truckstop and into a driveway [R 125, TE II, p. 40]. Cox got out and started to run after the police pulled in [R 125, TE II, p. 40]. Sprigg was thrown to the ground [R 125, TE II, p. 40]. He did not see Cox kicked but did hear it [R 125, TE II, p. 40].

Sprigg went back to the truckstop with Treadway and Warman [R 125, TE II, p. 44]. Then he was in the car with Treadway and a state policewoman [R 125, TE II, p. 44]. They saw Burgan driving [R 125, TE II, p. 44]. Burgan went a bit off the road trying to get around their car [R

125, TE II, p. 47]. Sprigg heard an order over the radio to ram the car; the car behind him, in which Cox was riding, crashed into the car Burgan was driving [R 125, TE II, p. 47]. When Sprigg looked back he saw Burgan on the trunk of the car and someone striking him on the head with an object [R 125, TE II, pp. 48-49]. He asked the state policewoman riding in that car if she was going to let this go on and she told him to turn around and shut up [R 125, TE II, pp. 48-49]. Sprigg was scared at that point [R 125, TE II, p. 49].

Sprigg saw Burgan put his hands back over his head and saw the gun hit him in his hand [R 125, TE II, p. 52]. When Cox yelled out that the police didn't have to beat up Burgan, Treadway reached in the car and hit him with his fist [R 125, TE II, p. 56]. He struck Cox twice [R 125, TE II, p. 57]. Sprigg commented "I couldn't believe it. I couldn't believe it" [R 125, TE II, p. 56].

Sprigg rode to a house with Treadway [R 125, TE II, p. 58]. Hanka and Warman were there too [R 125, TE II, p. 58]. Burgan was on his back on his bed being choked [R 125, TE II, p. 58]. Either Treadway or Warman was choking Burgan [R 125, TE II, p. 59].

After extensive wrangling over how much of Sprigg's comments to Ms. Spencer could be admitted as excited utterances or to rebut the claim during cross-examination of Sprigg of recent

fabrication the court admonished the jury that Ms. Spencer could only testify about the incident at the house, not at the car [R 125, TE II, pp. 100-103, 106-119, 122]. Ms. Spencer then related that when Sprigg came back to the truckstop he was red in the face and looked scared and angry [R 125, TE II, p. 128]. He seemed totally different than the person she usually knew [R 125, TE II, p. 128]. Sprigg, who was pacing around and about to cry, said he couldn't believe what the police did and described an officer with his knee in Burgan's chest choking Burgan [R 125, TE II, p. 128].

The police defendants then each testified. Michael Dossett, police officer for 18 years, denied seeing anyone strike or kick Cox and said that could not have happened without his seeing or hearing it [R 125, TE II, p. 151]. Dossett said Cox was shirtless [R 125, TE II, p. 152].

Dossett drove off with Cox, who was wearing a seat belt with his hands handcuffed behind his back, in the back seat [R 125, TE II, pp. 152-153]. Warman was in the front passenger seat [R 125, TE II, p. 153]. Dossett saw Burgan taken to the rear of his vehicle but claimed he could not see what went on there [R 125, TE II, pp. 153-154].

John Winstead testified next [R 125, TE II, p. 159]. He was in a vehicle behind Burgan prior to the wreck [R 125, TE II, p. 160]. According to Winstead,

Warman went to Burgan's vehicle first and almost had him out of the car when he arrived there [R 125, TE II, pp. 160-161]. Winstead assisted with getting Burgan in control "because he was jerking and trying to get away from him and stuff" [R 125, TE II, p. 161]. Winstead did not witness anything that could have caused the injury to Burgan's head [R 125, TE II, pp. 162-163]. He did not see Treadway hit Burgan [R 125, TE II, p. 162]. He denied that Burgan was questioned about the missing marijuana at the car [R 125, TE II, p. 164]. According to the witness, Burgan told the nurses at the hospital that he had been involved in an automobile accident [R 125, TE II, p. 163].

Jerry Warman, who had been a police officer for 20 years, worked with Treadway off and on for 7 to 8 years [R 125, TE II, p. 167]. Warman claimed to have helped Cox out of the ravine [R , TE II, p. 168]. Hyland, Wilson and O'Neil were there too [R 125, TE II, p. 168]. Cox did not appear injured and did not resist once in custody [R 125, TE II, p. 170].

Warman was the first person to reach Burgan after his vehicle was stopped [R 125, TE II, p. 173]. Winstead came next; Treadway came a few minutes later after Burgan was handcuffed [R 125, TE II, p. 173]. Burgan was questioned only by Hanka about the location of the marijuana [R 125, TE II, pp. 173-174]. Warman claimed that Burgan tried to get out the passenger door; thus he reached in and pulled him

out through the partially open driver's door [R 125, TE II, pp. 174-175]. Warman also claimed that Burgan tried to push past him and he had to hold him on the ground [R 125, TE II, p. 175]. With Winstead's help he got Burgan handcuffed and to the rear of the car [R 125, TE II, p. 176].

Warman first saw Burgan's injury when they got in his car [R 125, TE II, p. 176]. Warman was confronted with his failure to describe the alleged struggle with Burgan during his deposition when he volunteered that neither Cox nor Burgan resisted other than running [R 125, TE II, pp. 177-179].

Daniel Hyland, police officer for more than 17 years, testified that Cox did not resist arrest in any way [R 125, TE II, p. 187]. Hyland was in the ravine, which was about 8 or 9 feet deep, with O'Neil and Wilson [R 125, TE II, pp. 187, 193]. Hyland denied that Cox was kicked or stomped in the ravine [R 125, TE II, pp. 187-188]. When confronted with his contrary uniform citation alleging that Cox fought with police and had to be forcibly subdued, Hyland said Cox did not fight with him, O'Neil or Wilson [R 125, TE II, pp. 189-190]. Cox was handed out of the ravine to Dossett and/or Warman [R 125, TE II, p. 194]. Russell Wilson, policeman for 19 years, testified that Cox did not resist arrest and that there was no struggle down in the ravine between Cox

and him or any officer [R 125, TE II, p. 197-198].

Gregory Treadway, officer for more than 16 years, related that he was chief investigating officer on the Cox case [R 125, TE II, pp. 199-200]. Treadway is close to Warman and O'Neil [R 125, TE II, p. 189]. The case involved 70-100 pounds of marijuana and he was concerned about losing the "pot" [R 125, TE II, pp. 201-202].

Treadway did not see Cox fight with anyone or resist arrest [R 125, TE II, p. 203]. He stated that the uniform citation which states that Cox resisted is incorrect [R 125, TE II, pp. 203-204]. Treadway acknowledged that he had testified falsely before the grand jury that, when Cox was finally caught, he fought with the officers [R 124, TE III, pp. 5-6]. Treadway avowed that he didn't have his weapon out at all that night [R 124, TE III, p. 9]. Moreover, when he was at Burgan's home, he didn't talk to Burgan about finding the marijuana or even touch Burgan [R 124, TE III, p. 11].

Respondents called as witnesses several other police officers who were involved in the incident. All denied any struggle with Cox or any striking of Cox or Burgan by anyone.

D. INSTRUCTIONS CONFERENCE

There was an instructions conference, and the court refused to give any instruction regarding *unnecessary* rather than *excessive* force [R 123, TE IV, pp. 14-16]. The court also refused to instruct that the Fourth Amendment is violated by physical force being used on a citizen who's been arrested and restrained [R 123, TE IV, p. 16].[1]

E. PROCEEDINGS BELOW

The jury found for the respondents. However, six of eight jurors signed a note that some jurors believe "something definitely happened" on the night in question. Petitioners appealed to the

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[1]Unbeknownst to counsel, the trial court gave the jury written instructions [R. 107] which differed significantly from the court's oral instructions [R. 123, TE IV., pp. 70-84]. The oral charge required a "knowing" mental state; the written one required an "intentional" mental state. The panel found petitioner's complaint in this regard to be "without merit." *Cox*, (A, xiii). On the most critical point, the panel held: " [T]hese differences could not have prejudiced appellants because both were correct..." Id. at (A, xvii). Since jury instructions must be viewed as a whole, this additional confusion should be considered by the Court.

United States Court of Appeals and the court affirmed the verdict below by a 2-1 vote on January 25, 1996. One judge would have reversed because of the refusal to instruct on *unnecessary* force and would have remanded for a hearing to clarify the circumstances of the claim that Wayne Sprigg's excited utterance should have been admitted to rebut the claim of recent fabrication. The other two judges believed the failure to admit Sprigg's statement was erroneous, but not reversible error because petitioners' counsel, it was said, did not make his position sufficiently clear. Rehearing and rehearing en banc were denied on March 14, 1996.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I. THERE IS A CONFLICT AMONG THE CIRCUITS CONCERNING THE NECESSITY OF AN INSTRUCTION ON UNNECESSARY, RATHER THAN EXCESSIVE, FORCE.

While there was conflicting evidence about whether Bennie Burgan may have been injured during the course of arrest, there was no evidence that Joseph Cox was injured in the arrest process. The court orally instructed the jury as follows regarding reasonable force:

> The defendants have the lawful authority and indeed the lawful duty under state law to use physical force as may have been reasonably necessary to accom-

plish an arrest and to protect themselves from physical harm at the hands of any person, including, of course, a plaintiff.

If you find from a preponderance of the evidence either that a defendant knowingly used greater force than he believed was reasonably necessary in order to accomplish a lawful purpose or knowingly used more force than would have appeared to a reasonable person in like circumstances to be necessary in order to accomplish a lawful purpose, then you may find that a defendant acted unlawfully contrary to state law and did, without due process of law, deprive a plaintiff of liberty secured and protected by the constitution of the United States ... [A police officer] may use reasonable force to make an arrest or to defend himself ...

The issue in this case deals with reasonable force. The right to make an arrest or an investigatory stop necessarily carries with it the right to use some degree of physical coercion or threat to effect it. The reasonableness inquiry *in an excessive force case* is an objective one. The question is

> whether the officers' actions are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and the circumstances confronting them without regard to their underlying intent or motivation [10/21/93, pp. 74-76](emphasis added).

Both the court's written instructions, which were somewhat different, and his oral remarks included the highly deferential standard to be applied when the *degree* of force is the issue. The jury was told that a police officer may use "reasonable force" to make an arrest or to defend himself [R 107, 5805.1]. The "reasonable force" written definition [R 107, 5812.1] was:

> The issue in this case deals with reasonable force. The right to make an arrest or investigatory stop necessarily carries with it the right to use some degree of physical coercion or threat thereof to effect it.
>
> The "reasonableness" inquiry in an excessive force case is an objective one: the question is whether the officers' actions are "objectively reasonable" in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.

> The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments - in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving - about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.
>
> The standard is not what seems appropriate in the quiet and sanctity of a courtroom where the evidence is presented, but rather a standard appropriate to the circumstances in which the incident occurred.
>
> Excessive force is that which exceeds reasonable force.

Petitioners' requested, additional instruction was:

> ... it is a violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution for an officer, acting under color of law, to use physical force on a citizen who has been arrested and restrained.

One judge found that the failure to give the proposed instruction was reversible error. *Cox*, (Appendix, hereinafter A, vii-x). Citing *Lewis v. Downs*; 774 F.2d 711, 714 (6th Cir. 1985)

and *McDowell v. Rogers*, 863 F.2d 1302, 1307 (6th Cir. 1988), she noted that the Sixth Circuit "has held that beating and kicking restrained suspects who are in the control of the police is 'plainly excessive' force." (A, viii). Further, she observed that "the charge as given could have allowed the jury to believe that some force could be used on a restrained suspect in police control as long as the force was not excessive" and concluded the failure to give a post-restraint instruction "did impair the appellants' theory of the case." (A, viii). Referring to the note from six of eight jurors that "some jurors feel that something definitely happened 6-20-90," Judge Moore found the error prejudicial. (A, xii).

Two members of the panel disagreed, finding that *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1986) barred use of "a different Fourth Amendment standard applicable to the use of force in a post-arrest situation" and lamenting an approach which "is as problematic as it is disingenuous." (A, xxxii-xxxiii). Judges Ryan and Batchelder held that *McDowell*, *Lewis* and *Feemster v. Dehntjer*, 661 F.2d 87, 89 (8th Cir. 1981) were inapposite because they predated *Graham*. (A, xxxiii-xxxiv). They concluded:

> [I]t is impermissible for this court to create an entirely new standard that reads the hallowed reasonableness standard out of

> the Fourth Amendment to be applied in hypothetically conjured post-arrest, pretrial detention cases. (A, xxxiii-xxxiv).

Petitioners here do not propose "an entirely new standard." There is a "bright line" between the process of arrest, which ends with a suspect being handcuffed and subdued, and the post-restraint stage. The Sixth Circuit had previously held that any use of force on suspects who are already restrained is impermissible and unnecessary. *Lewis v. Downs, McDowell v. Rogers.*

Feemster v. Dehntjer, supra, is on point and in conflict with the *Cox* decision below. The plaintiff filed a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 claim against police officers, claiming the officers beat him without provocation after he submitted to arrest. *Id.* Over the objection of the plaintiff, the court gave instructions concerning excessive force and a good faith defense. *Id.* at 89. The Eighth Circuit held the instructions were prejudicially erroneous. *Id.* at 89-90. "*There is no occasion for the use of any force against a prisoner who quietly submits.*" *Id.* at 89. "No matter how difficult it is to apprehend a prisoner, the law does not permit officers to beat him once he is securely in custody." *Id.* The Court concluded that reversible error had been committed because instructions may not permit a jury to consider a

question which is not an issue or not supported by the evidence. *Id.*

Ware v. Reed, 709 F.2d 345 (5th Cir. 1983) is also relevant and conflicts with *Cox*. The plaintiff claimed he was beaten during police interrogation, and the court gave an excessive force instruction. *Id.* at 350-351. The Fifth Circuit found this to be reversible error, observing "an instruction is deficient which leaves it to the jury to determine whether force was reasonable or excessive when the record contains no evidence that force was needed." *Id.* at 352. "The real difficulty with the charge was that it did not carefully distinguish the use of force in the apprehension or detention of a suspect and the use of force in the interrogations." *Id.* at 351.

The claims of Cox and Burgan are most closely analogous to those of plaintiffs who assert that their civil rights have been violated by physical abuse during interrogation. In fact, petitioners assert that the purpose of the beatings and threats was to coerce them to reveal the whereabouts of the missing marijuana, not to effectuate arrests. "Indeed, any physical violence against one being interrogated who poses no threat to the safety of the officers or others is a constitutional violation." *Cohen v. Coahoma County, Mississippi*, 805 F.Supp. 398, 404 (N.D. Miss. 1992). "Thus, the use of force to coerce information from a prisoner is constitutionally impermiss-

ible, regardless of the objectives of the interrogation." *Id. See* also *Cox v. County of Suffolk*, 780 F.Supp. 103, 109 (E.D.N.Y. 1991); *Gray v. Spillman*, 925 F.2d 90, 93 (4th Cir. 1991).

At this time there is a clear conflict among the circuits concerning the necessity for an instruction on unnecessary force. Certiorari should be granted.

II. THIS COURT'S SUPERVISORY ROLE IS CALLED INTO QUESTION BY THE SIXTH CIRCUIT'S DECISION THAT THE TRIAL COURT'S ADMITTEDLY ERRONEOUS EXCLUSION OF CRITICAL EVIDENCE WAS TOLERABLE BECAUSE THE ALLEGED PROCEDURAL DEFAULT (LACK OF SUFFICIENT CLARITY) BY PETITIONERS' COUNSEL IS TOTALLY UNSUPPORTED BY THE RECORD, NEVER RAISED BY OPPOSING COUNSEL AND CONTRARY TO PRECEDENT OF THIS COURT.

The key distinction between this case and the average excessive force case is the existence of a witness other than the petitioners and the police who observed the critical events. That witness was Wayne Sprigg, police informant. Sprigg saw the unprovoked police beating of both Burgan and Cox. Sprigg's friend, court reporter Lee Spencer, was with him the night of the reverse buy and waited for

Sprigg and the police to return to the truck stop. When Sprigg got back he was very upset and told Spencer the police "beat the hell out of them" and "they kicked Cox and they hit Bennie Burgan in the head with a gun" [R. 124, TE III, p. 105]. The trial court excluded Spencer's testimony as hearsay, even though respondents' counsel had claimed during cross-examination of Sprigg that he fabricated his story to get revenge on Treadway and the police. Once again Judge Moore would have granted relief on this issue,[2] while Judges Ryan and Batchelder

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[2]Citing *Tome v. United States*, 115 S.Ct. 696, 705 (1995), Judge Moore held that the case should be remanded to the trial court for determination of whether the statements were made before the charged recent fabrication. (A, xix-xxiii). Actually, this is clear from the record. The issue was not developed during briefing since respondents never made such a claim.

In *Tome*, this Court held that 801(d)(1)(B) "permits the introduction of a declarant's consistent out-of-court statements to rebut a charge of recent fabrication or improper influence or motive only when those statements were made before the charged recent fabrication or improper influence or motive." *Id.* at 705. The defendants' position was that Sprigg was lying to help Cox and Burgan because of events that took place *after* June 20, 1990 -- the arrest of his friend

would not (A, xxxiii-xxxvi).

Petitioners' counsel, stating "I just wanted the record to be clear," urged the trial judge to admit Spencer's testimony about Sprigg's statement because it was an excited utterance, because of the residual hearsay exception, and:

> And the third prong of our position is, of course, *the recent fabrication suggestion in cross-examination* [of Mr. Sprigg]. Our view is that the door is now open because he immediately complained to this witness; therefore, he could not have fabricated it later on when he found out that Jeff Elder was going to be arrested.

Id., pp. 14-15; [R. 125, TE II, p. 119] (emphasis added).

Counsel had already argued after cross-examination of Sprigg that he should be allowed to inquire about **all** of Sprigg's statements to Spencer:

Jeff Elder and Det. Treadway's alleged theft of his sunglasses [R. 125, TE II, pp. 82-84, 90-91]. Thus, Sprigg's remarks to Spencer on June 20, 1990, which were the same as his testimony at trial, were clearly made "before the charged recent fabrication or improper influence or motive." *Tome*, 115 S.Ct. at 705.

MR. McNALLY:
... What I was trying to do was two things, Judge. One is that the defendants' counsel has opened the door to the testimony that I think is critical to my case by the suggestion that this was recently fabricated because of his attitude about the police and about his friend.

THE COURT: Mr. McNally, good try.

MR. McNALLY: And I have got a case.

THE COURT:
Nonesense (sic). I've got a case, too, and I have made my decision.

[R. 124, TE II, p. 100].

The trial court understood petitioners' position; it simply rejected that position out of hand.

Respondents did not claim on appeal that petitioners failed to preserve this issue properly. Nonetheless, two panel judges, while finding Sprigg's statements *admissible* pursuant to FRE 801(d)(1)(B), held the trial judge should not be faulted

for excluding them.[3] (A, xxxiii-xxxiv). Petitioners' objection was described as "far too abstruse to expect the court to recognize it as a claim that the evidence was now being offered as a prior consistent statement." *Id.* That conclusion is not supported by the record.

First, any issue regarding lack of proper preservation was waived by respondents. Their position concerning the residual hearsay and prior consistent statement theories follows:

> With regard to Appellants [sic] other basis [sic] for the admission of the statements, they are not dispositive. *While appellant raised as grounds FRE 801(d)(1)* and FRE 803(24), the trial court did not specifically address them and Appellants' counsel did not pursue the matter (Brief for Appellees, p. 26).

Respondents acknowledged that petitioners raised the 801(d)(1) issue in the trial court.

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[3]During oral argument the issue of preservation was raised *by the court*. The undersigned forwarded to the court a letter about preservation of the issue. The court thereafter requested that the district clerk forward the record.

The decision of the Sixth Circuit regarding alleged procedural default in this case is inconsistent with the rationale of *James v. Kentucky*, 466 U.S. 341 (1984). The Kentucky Supreme Court held that a trial court properly denied the defendant's request for an instruction that no adverse inference should be drawn from the defendant's failure to testify because the defense attorney requested an "admonition" rather than an "instruction". *James v. Commonwealth*, Ky., 647 S.W.2d 794 (1983). This Court reversed the decision of the Kentucky Supreme Court, finding that for federal constitutional purposes James "adequately invoked his substantive right to jury guidance." 466 U.S. at 348-350. This Court observed, quoting *Staub v. City of Baxley*, 355 U.S. 313, 320 (1958) that to insist on a particular label - "instruction" rather than "admonition" - would "force resort to an arid ritual of meaningless form." 466 U.S. at 349. In this case the Sixth Circuit apparently faulted petitioners' counsel for failing to cite by name FRE 801(d)(1)(B). However, counsel twice specifically informed the trial judge of the substance of the hearsay exception on which he was relying, and the trial court clearly understood his position. This Court has supervisory power over the lower federal courts and should not permit this insistence on "meaningless form."

In *Merlo v. Borden*, 801 F.2d 252,255 (6th Cir. 1986), the Sixth Circuit held in the context of an appeal from the denial

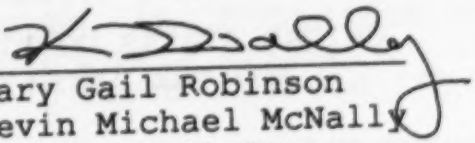
of a petition for writ of habeas corpus that the state was barred from urging procedural default in federal court when it had failed to make that argument in state court. *Cf. City of Canton, Ohio v. Harris*, 489 U.S. 378, 383-385 (1989); *Granberry v. Greer*, 481 U.S. 129, 132-133 (1987). This is a direct appeal from a federal civil trial where federal-state comity is inapplicable. Petitioners' argument here that the court cannot find a claim procedurally barred when the opposing party has never raised such a claim and the record does not support it is even more compelling in this context.

Petitioners also refer the Court to Federal Rule of Evidence 103(a)(2), "Rulings on Evidence", which provides that "error may not be predicated upon a ruling which admits or excludes evidence unless a substantial right of the party is affected and in case the ruling is one excluding evidence, the substance of the evidence was made known to the court by offer or was apparent from the context within which questions were asked." Petitioners complied with that rule to the letter.

The trial judge's ruling was clearly erroneous. The excluded testimony was critical to petitioners' case. Respondents attacked Wayne Sprigg with a vengeance. That he told his court reporter friend immediately after the beatings the same version of events he was relating to the jury would obviously have immeasurably enhanced his credibility. "Something

definitely happened," and Sprigg saw it. The writ should issue because the decision of the Sixth Circuit concerning procedural default is contrary to the record and inconsistent with this Court's precedent.

Respectfully submitted,



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No. 94-5184

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

JOSEPH WALTER COX and BENNIE, BURGAN JR.,
Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

GREGORY TREADWAY, JERRY WARMAN, WILLIAM P. HANKA, MICHAEL DOSSETT, JOHN WINSTEAD, ROBERT O'NEIL, RUSSELL WILSON, DANIEL ASSEF, DANIEL HYLAND, and PATRICK TIMMONS,
Defendants-Appellees.

ON APPEAL from the United States District Court for the Western District of Kentucky

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Decided and Filed January 25, 1996

Before: RYAN, BATCHELDER, and MOORE, Circuit Judges.

MOORE, J., delivered the opinion of the court, in which BATCHELDER and RYAN, JJ., unanimously joined in Parts I, II B, II C, II D, III A, III C, III D, III E, and III F. Parts II A and III B express the views of only Judge MOORE. RYAN, J. (pp. 21-24), delivered a separate opinion concurring in part, in which Judge BATCHELDER concurred, which is thus the opinion of the court with respect to the issues addressed in Parts II A and III B.

KAREN NELSON MOORE, Circuit Judge. Plaintiffs-Appellants Joseph Cox ("Cox") and Bennie Burgan ("Burgan") appeal an adverse jury verdict on their police brutality claim under 42 U.S.C. §1983. Cox and Burgan (collectively "Appellants") allege that the trial court made various errors including giving improper jury instructions, excluding certain evidence, and dismissing four defendants on statute of limitations grounds. The judgment of the district court is affirmed, for the reasons explained below in this opinion and in that of Judge Ryan.

I. FACTS

Louisville, Kentucky narcotics officers had planned a reverse drug buy so that they could arrest Cox. The police planned to have an informant, Wayne Sprigg, meet Cox on June 20, 1990, at a truck stop where Sprigg would sell Cox some marijuana that had been provided by the police. The marijuana would be stored in the trunk of Sprigg's car. Sprigg was

to give Cox or his accomplice, Burgan, a phony key to Sprigg's car. Officers were to move in and arrest Cox and/or Burgan after the money had been transferred.

However, the officers' plan went awry. Sprigg gave his "phony" car key to Burgan, who actually started Sprigg's car and drove off. Cox and Sprigg then drove off in Cox's car. After police chased Cox's car, Cox pulled the car into a yard, jumped out of the car, and ran. Police vehicles also pulled into the yard and pursued Cox. Cox and three police officers apparently fell into a nearby ravine.

At this point, the parties' stories diverge. The officers testified that they pulled Cox out of the ravine, instructed him to get on the ground, and secured his hands behind his back with a military whip belt. Cox testified that the officers pushed him face down, forced him to his knees, and kicked him in his head, back, and shoulders, while he was handcuffed and not resisting in any manner. The officers denied that anyone struck or kicked Cox.

Cox was put in Officer Dossett's car, which apparently then joined in the search for Burgan. Cox testified that a voice on the police radio ordered the officers to "ram" Burgan's car. Dossett's car collided with Burgan's car.

An officer went to Burgan's car and pulled Burgan out of the car. The

officers testified that Burgan struggled, kicked, and tried to get out through the other door before he was pulled from the car. The officers also testified that Burgan struggled until several officers handcuffed him and leaned him on the back of the car. Appellants testified that an officer opened Burgan's car door and walked him to the back of the car, and that Burgan did not resist in any way.

Neither party disputes that Burgan received a minor head injury, but the parties disagree about the cause of the injury. The officers asserted that Burgan was injured in the automobile accident or when he was pulled from the car, and that no officer struck Burgan at any time. Appellants asserted that Officer Treadway hit Burgan twice with the butt of a gun -- once in the head and once on the hand-- and that Officer Treadway yelled that the marijuana had better be in the trunk of the car Burgan was driving.

Appellants also testified that, after Cox asked Officer Dossett whether Treadway's actions were necessary, Officer Treadway came over to Officer Dossett's car, opened the car door, and hit Cox twice with his fist. Cox testified that Treadway then stuck Treadway's gun in Cox's mouth and said "I ought to blow your ... brains out and throw you in the river and be done with you." The officers denied that these events occurred.

The officers did not find the marijuana in the car Burgan was driving. The officers then took Burgan to Burgan's house to look for the marijuana. Burgan was taken to the bedroom, where appellants alleged that Officer Treadway choked and hit Burgan. The officers denied that any officer choked or hit Burgan.

II. INSTRUCTIONS

A. District Court's Instructions Regarding Force.

Appellants argue that the district court erred in failing to give their requested instruction that no force can be used on a citizen who has been arrested and restrained. The district court orally instructed the jury on the amount of force that officers could use as follows:

> The defendants have the lawful authority and indeed the lawful duty under state law to use physical force as may have been reasonably necessary to accomplish an arrest and to protect themselves from physical harm at the hands of any person, including, of course, a plaintiff.
>
> If you find from a preponderance of the evidence either that a defendant knowingly used greater force than he believed was reasonably necessary in order to

> accomplish a lawful purpose or knowingly used more force than would have appeared to a reasonable person in like circumstances to be necessary in order to accomplish a lawful purpose, then you may find that a defendant acted unlawfully contrary to state law and did, without due process of law, deprive a plaintiff of liberty secured and protected by the constitution of the United States. . . . [A police officer] may use reasonable force to make an arrest or to defend himself ... .
>
> The issue in this case deals with reasonable force. The right to make an arrest or an investigatory stop necessarily carries with it the right to use some degree of physical coercion or threat to effect it. The reasonableness inquiry in an excessive force case is an objective one. The question is whether the officers' actions are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them without regard to their underlying intent or motivation.

Appellants' requested instruction was:

> ... it is a violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution for an officer, acting under color of law, to use physical force on a citizen who has been arrested and restrained.

The district court refused to give the requested instruction.

Appellate courts do not review jury instructions for technical error. *United States v. Cobb*, 905 F.2d 784, 788 (4th Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 498 U.S. 1049 (1991). Appellate courts "review the jury charge as a whole to determine whether it fairly and adequately submits the issues and the law to the jury." *United States v. Carr*, 5 F.3d 986, 992 (6th Cir. 1993).

A refusal to give a requested jury instruction is reversible error only if three conditions are satisfied. First, the omitted instruction must be a correct statement of the law. Second, the instruction must not be substantially covered by other delivered charges. Third, the failure to give the instruction must impair the requesting party's theory of the case. *Carr*, 5 F.3d at 992.

Appellants' requested instruction essentially is a correct statement of the law, although it does not go far enough. Appellants' requested instruction also should have contained a statement that the arrestee must be restrained and must be

completely under the control of the police for the "no force" rule to apply. This court has held that beating and kicking restrained suspects who are in the control of the police is "plainly excessive" force. *Lewis v. Downs*, 774 F.2d 711, 714 (6th Cir. 1985). *Accord, McDowell v. Rogers*, 863 F.2d 1302, 1307 (6th Cir. 1988) (need for force is "nonexistent" when suspect handcuffed and not trying to resist or escape); *Feemster v. Dehntjer*, 661 F.2d 87, 89 (8th Cir. 1981) ("[t]here is no occasion for the use of any force against a prisoner who quietly submits. ... No matter how difficult it is to apprehend a prisoner, the law does not permit officers to beat him once he is securely in custody.").

The charge actually given to the jury in this case did not substantially cover the post-restraint Fourth Amendment law that was partially contained in appellants' requested instruction, because the charge as given could have allowed the jury to believe that some force could be used on a restrained suspect in police control as long as the force was not excessive. The failure to give a post-restraint instruction in this case did impair the appellants' theory of the case by not informing the jury that there is no justification for force when the suspect is securely in custody and not attempting resistance or escape. Therefore, the jury should have been instructed that it is unreasonable and thus a violation of the Fourth Amendment for a police officer,

acting under color of law, to use physical force on a citizen who has been arrested and restrained, who is securely under the control of the police, and who is not attempting to escape. *See Feemster,* 661 F.2d at 89.

The district court should have given this suggested Fourth Amendment post-restraint instruction in addition to the instruction it actually gave to the jury. In *Feemster v. Dehntjer,* 661 F.2d 87, 89 (8th Cir. 1981), the Eighth Circuit held that a "reasonable force" instruction similar to the district court's should not have been given at all in a case where the only claim actually maintained at trial was a claim that the plaintiff was beaten and denied medical care *after* he surrendered to police. However, in *Graham v. Connor,* 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the Supreme Court held that all claims of excessive force in arrests, investigatory stops, and other seizures before pretrial detention should be considered under the "objective reasonableness" standard developed in Fourth Amendment jurisprudence. The district court's instruction was taken directly from the *Graham* case and was required by the *Graham* decision insofar as there was testimony that some of the injuries occurred *during* the process of arrest. However, the suggested Fourth Amendment post-restraint instruction should have been given as an additional instruction to ensure that the jury was not misled as to the amount of force that could be used *after* the

suspects were restrained and securely under the control of the police. *See Doe v. Sullivan County, Tennessee*, 956 F.2d 545, 555 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 113 S.Ct. 187 (1992) (jury verdict should be set aside when "instructions, viewed as a whole, were confusing, misleading, and prejudicial.").

Judge Ryan argues that this suggested Fourth Amendment post-restraint instruction is unconstitutional and eliminates the reasonableness analysis required by *Graham*. To the contrary, it does not depart from *Graham*. It accurately applies *Graham* to the situation in this case, which involves both pre-arrest and post-restraint conduct. This instruction merely explains to the jury that certain conduct is unreasonable, and therefore violative of the Fourth Amendment, after arrest and full restraint. This instruction does not prevent the jury from weighing the circumstances in determining whether the arrest is complete, whether the arrestee is securely under the control of the police, and whether the arrestee is attempting to escape. This instruction merely provides the jury with the proper legal standards to guide its factual determinations. Such an instruction is in no way unconstitutional, and in fact is fully consistent with the law of the Supreme Court and with the law of this circuit as stated in *Lewis* and *McDowell*. Although *Lewis* and *McDowell* both predate *Graham*, their holdings that no force may be used on fully restrained arrestees are

fully consistent with *Graham* and have not been disavowed in any way by this court. It is true that *Lewis* was decided under a substantive due process standard that the Supreme Court later disavowed in *Graham*. *Lewis*, 774 F.2d at 713-14. Nevertheless, the *Lewis* holding that no force may be used on a fully restrained arrestee survives *Graham*, as demonstrated by *McDowell*, which reached the same result under the Fourth Amendment analysis that was subsequently approved in *Graham*. *McDowell*, 863 F.2d at 1306.

Judge Ryan also complains that this instruction is "patently result-oriented" and "disingenuous" because it creates "a different Fourth Amendment standard applicable to the use of force in a post-arrest situation that is applicable to pre-arrest conduct." Nothing could be farther from reality. As explained above, this instruction is not a "different standard" but merely an application of the reasonableness standard in the post-arrest context, rather than in the pre-arrest context of *Graham*. This instruction informs the jury that is unreasonable to use force in this different context, where the defendant is securely under police control, and not attempting to flee or fight.

Finally, criticism for describing the circumstances in which the use of force is unreasonable, and statements that this approach is "doomed to failure" and that it "cannot succeed in covering" all of the

circumstances that should be considered in determining reasonableness, are unduly pessimistic. Moreover, no additional circumstances, other than arrest, restraint, police control, and escape, that may be relevant to that determination, are suggested by the separate opinion that follows.

It is quite likely that the objective reasonableness instruction, given here without the additional Fourth Amendment post-restraint instruction, did mislead and confuse the jury and result in prejudice to the appellants. A note, signed by six of the eight jurors was sent to the district judge, stating:

> To Judge Rubin,
>
> Some jurors feel that something definitely happened 6-20-90. However, the preponderance of evidence was not sufficient to render a decision for the plaintiff.

Although this note could be interpreted simply as saying that the plaintiffs did not meet their burden of persuasion, the note also is consistent with juror misunderstanding and confusion that led to a verdict for the defendants despite the jurors' belief that "something definitely happened." In light of the uncertainty evidenced by the jurors' note, the error in the instructions cannot be viewed as lacking any prejudicial effect.

Appellants also requested that the word "unnecessary" be substituted for the word "excessive" wherever it appeared in the instructions, but this request is without merit. First, the court clearly instructed in the first two paragraphs of the jury instructions reproduced above that plaintiffs could prevail if the officers used more force than was "reasonably necessary" under the circumstances. Second, Sixth Circuit precedent has stated that the use of force on restrained prisoners may be termed "excessive" force, although the term "unnecessary" is sometimes used interchangeably. *Lewis v. Downs*, 774 F.2d 711, 714-15 (6th Cir. 1985) (striking and kicking restrained man "excessive," kicking handcuffed woman "unnecessary," and "unnecessary striking of a handcuffed citizen in the mouth with a nightstick is clearly excessive."); *McDowell v. Rogers*, 863 F.2d 1302, 1306 (6th Cir. 1988) (claim that suspect beaten while handcuffed is an "excessive force" claim under the Fourth Amendment).

B. The District Court's Instruction On The "Heat of Battle."

Appellants complain that the district court should not have given a portion of the instruction that they refer to as the "heat of battle" instruction. This portion of the instruction given orally by the district court stated:

> The calculation of reasonableness must embody allowances for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation.
>
> Let me point something out. The standard is not what is appropriate in the quiet and sanctity of a courtroom where the evidence is presented but rather a standard appropriate to the circumstances in which the incident happened. Excessive force is that which exceeds reasonable force.

Appellants requested that this portion of the instruction be deleted from the instruction given to the jury because Cox and Burgan were not resisting arrest. The court refused, saying that the instruction was proper as set out by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989).

In *Graham*, the Supreme Court held that "all claims that law enforcement officers have used excessive force -- deadly or not -- in the course of an arrest, investigatory stop, or other 'seizure' ... should be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment and its 'reasonableness' standard. ..." 490 U.S. at 395. The Court

went on to state that "the 'reasonableness' inquiry in an excessive force case is an objective one. ..." 490 U.S. at 396-97. The Supreme Court described the reasonableness determination in precisely the "calculus of reasonableness" language used by the district court in this case. 490 U.S. at 397. Since there was evidence in the record that some of appellants' injuries were suffered during the course of their arrests and while police were restraining appellants and bringing them under control, it was not error to give this instruction drawn from *Graham*.

C. The District Court's Instruction On Failure To Intervene.

Appellants complain that the district court's instruction on the failure of other police officers to intervene in the alleged beatings was defective. The district court instructed the jury on this issue as follows:

> A police officer may be liable in a situation involving excessive force whereby [sic] his inaction he fails to perform a statutorily imposed duty to enforce the law equally and fairly. Acts of omission are actionable to the same extent as are acts of commission.

Appellants requested that the instruction include language that an officer may not "fail to stop others who summarily punish a third party." Appellants argued that the jury might not understand what the "enforce the law equally and fairly" language means. Appellees then requested the addition of language indicating that an officer would have to observe the abuse before the officer would be liable for failing to stop it. The district court declined to make either addition, saying that its instruction was a correct statement of the law.

The district court's instruction was based on *Bruner v. Dunaway*, 684 F.2d 422 (6th Cir. 1982), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 1171 (1983), and was correct as far as it went. However, appellants' requested instruction also was based on *Bruner*, was a correct statement of the law, and is more clearly comprehensible to a jury.

There is merit in appellants' argument that a jury might not understand the import of the district judge's instruction. However, this instruction was clarified by the questions asked of the jury in the verdict form, which included a question about whether any officer "by his inaction," failed to prevent the use of excessive force on appellants. Deficient jury instructions that are explained and corrected by other portions of the instructions may be rendered not misleading and therefore not reversible error. *Clarksville-Montgomery*

School System v. U.S. Gypsum Co., 925 F.2d 993, 1003-04 (6th Cir. 1991).

D. Different Oral And Written Jury Instructions.

Appellants complain that the district court submitted written jury instructions to the jury that differed from the oral instructions given to the jury. Although there is a factual dispute about whether the appellants properly preserved this objection, we need not resolve this dispute since appellants' underlying argument has no merit. The written instructions directed that the defendants had acted under color of state law, while the oral instructions asked the jury to decide whether the defendants had acted under color of state law. Appellants cannot have been prejudiced because the written instructions directed the jury to find in their favor on one necessary element of their claim. The elements of the cause of action and the mental state required also were stated differently in the written instructions, but these differences could not have prejudiced appellants because both were correct statements of the law. Appellants also complain that the written instructions do not contain instructions on bystander liability, nominal damages, and the effect of income taxes. However, these omissions could not have misled the jury to the prejudice of appellants because the jury never considered these issues since it found that no excessive force was used.

III. OTHER ASSIGNMENTS OF ERROR

A. Admonishing Counsel During Opening Statement And Cutting Opening Statement Short

Appellants argue that the trial court abused its discretion by admonishing appellants' counsel to refrain from argument during her opening statement and by cutting her opening statement short without prior notice. The court interrupted appellants' opening statement three times to admonish counsel about arguing her case during opening statements.

Appellate courts review a district judge's conduct of a trial, including the conduct of opening statement, for abuse of discretion. *See United States v. Poindexter*, 942 F.2d 354, 360 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 502 U.S. 994 (1991). A district court's supervisory powers over opening statements include the power to interrupt counsel who is presenting argument during opening. *United States v. Bermea*, 30 F.3d 1539, 1569-70 (5th Cir. 1994), *cert. denied*, 115 S.Ct. 1113 and 115 S.Ct. 1825 (1995). An abuse of discretion has been found only in rare cases, such as where the judge interrupted the proceedings more than 250 times. *United States v. Hickman*, 592 F.2d 931, 932 (6th Cir. 1979). The trial court's conduct in this case was a legitimate attempt to control opening statements and did not deny appellants a fair trial.

B. The District Court's Rulings Concerning Testimony About Sprigg's Statements To His Friend.

Appellants complain that the trial court erred when it refused to admit testimony by Lee Spencer, a friend of police informant Sprigg. Ms. Spencer was prepared to testify that when Sprigg met up with her at the end of the evening, he told her that the police "beat the hell out of them," and that "they kicked Cox and they hit Bennie Burgan in the head with a gun." The District Court admitted a portion of Ms. Spencer's testimony regarding events at Burgan's house.

Appellants argue that Ms. Spencer's remaining testimony is admissible under the excited utterance exception to the hearsay rule, Fed. R. Evid. 803(2), or under 803(24), the residual hearsay exception. Appellants also argue that the statements are not hearsay under Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(1)(B) because they are prior consistent statements offered to rebut a charge of recent fabrication.

A district court's determination of whether evidence constitutes hearsay under the Federal Rules of Evidence is a conclusion of law that is reviewed de novo. *Hancock v. Dodson*, 958 F.2d 1367, 1371 (6th Cir. 1992). The trial court's legal ruling on the excited utterance issue was correct, and its factual determinations were not an abuse of its

discretion. The court considered the demeanor of the declarant and the lapse of time between the actual events and the statements, in determining that the statements about the events at the accident scene were made as a result of reflective thought and thus inadmissible as excited utterances.

However, Ms. Spencer's remaining testimony may have been admissible as a prior consistent statement under Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(1)(B). Appellants' objections on this ground were not models of legal argument, but they have made a sufficient objection to preserve the issue for appeal. Appellants argued for the admission of Ms. Spencer's testimony as follows:

> THE COURT: ... And it's my opinion that this may well have been a spontaneous reaction to what occurred at the house, but that sufficient time apparently had elapsed that the statement may very well be the result of reflective thought as to what happened at the site of the automobile collision.
>
> I will therefore permit Ms. Spencer to testify, with the understanding that her testimony is limited to the statements of Mr. Sprigg as they relate to the incident at the house. And I'm likewise aware that this is a

very technical consideration of Rule 803, subsection 2, and that I propose to advise the jury that her testimony must be considered as limited to the events that occurred at the house. Very well.

APPELLANTS' COUNSEL: Your Honor, may I just make a comment?

THE COURT: Feel free.

APPELLANTS' COUNSEL: I just wanted the record to be clear, and I respect the court's thoughtful opinion on this matter. But our position is, of course, 803(2) is the main basis.

THE COURT: Oh, indeed. That's the problem.

APPELLANTS' COUNSEL: We also wanted to argue 803(2) [sic] for the residual hearsay exception.

THE COURT: Well, that is the escape hatch for a judge who can't figure out anything else. Is the probative value, does it exceed the prejudicial effect? And I would advise you from time to time I have used that way

out. I don't think it's necessary in this case.

APPELLANTS' COUNSEL: And the third prong of our position is, of course, the recent fabrication suggestion in cross-examination [of Mr. Sprigg]. Our view is that the door is now open because he immediately complained to this witness; therefore, he could not have fabricated it later on when he found out that Jeff Elder was going to be arrested.

THE COURT: Well, the testimony is what it is. It's a question of credibility. I'm going to leave that completely to the jury. My only observation is the limitations of the excited utterance and who is making the excited utterance.

When the defendants' counsel cross-examined Sprigg, she questioned him about his strained relationship with the police department, the arrest of his friend Jeff Elder, and his desire to "get back at" Officer Treadway for stealing his sunglasses. By charging that Sprigg had fabricated his story to get revenge on Officer Treadway and the police, defense counsel's questions opened the door for admission of a prior consistent statement. It is unclear from this record, however, whether the motive to fabricate arose

after Sprigg made the allegedly consistent statement, as required for the statements to be admissible under 801(d)(1)(B). *Tome v. United States*, 115 S.Ct. 696, 705 (1995) (Rule 801(d)(1)(B) "permits the introduction of a declarant's consistent out-of-court statements to rebut a charge of recent fabrication or improper influence or motive only when those statements were made before the charged recent fabrication of improper influence or motive.") This consideration of the *Tome* analysis should be made initially by the district court.

C. The District Court's Ruling Concerning The Testimony Of Prosecutor Kamenish.

Sprigg testified that he complained to Prosecutor Kamenish several times about the officers' "party atmosphere, their rowdiness, just the way they were unorganized." Kamenish testified that Sprigg complained to him only about his hatred of Officer Treadway. This was proper impeachment under Fed. R. Evid. 613(b) because Sprigg had been afforded an opportunity to explain his complaints to Kamenish. The district court did not abuse its discretion in admitting Kamenish's testimony.

D. Appellants' Challenge For Cause To Juror Hufft, Whose Uncles Were DEA Agents.

Appellants challenged Juror Anita Hufft for cause on the basis of "implied bias" because two of her uncles were Drug Enforcement Administration ("DEA") agents. The court had conducted voir dire of Ms. Hufft, during which she stated that the fact that her relatives were DEA agents would not influence her decision. The district court denied the appellants' challenge for cause. Appellants had four peremptory challenges, which they used to strike other venirepersons.

In reviewing a district court's decision to deny a challenge to a juror for cause, an appellate court is not to decide whether it would have made the same determination, but whether the district court abused its discretion. *Marks v. Shell Oil Co.*, 895 F.2d 1128, 1129 (6th Cir. 1990). The challenging party bears the burden of persuading the court that the juror is partial and subject to being excused for cause. *Id.*

Appellants argue that Ms. Hufft should have been excused for cause because Ms. Hufft's statements that she would not be affected by her relationship with DEA agents are not dispositive on a causal challenge and because family relationships with law enforcement agents are grounds for causal challenge due to implied bias or the appearance of bias. Appellants cite many state court cases in which jurors were excused for cause either because they were employed in law enforcement agencies or were related to law enforcement

officials. However, those cases generally involved employment by or relation to the law enforcement agencies involved in the case itself. In this case, the police officers were from the City of Louisville police and the Kentucky State Police. Juror Hufft's relatives were federal drug enforcement agents.

Juror Hufft's DEA-agent relatives do not automatically disqualify her to sit on the jury. *Brogdon v. Butler*, 838 F.2d 776, 778 n. 1 (5th Cir. 1988) (not abuse of discretion to deny causal challenge to juror whose husband was law enforcement officer). It was not an abuse of discretion for the district judge to credit Juror Hufft's answers to the voir dire questions, particularly since he was in a position to assess her credibility and impartiality. *See United States v. Beasley*, 48 F.3d 262, 267 (7th Cir. 1995) (not an abuse of discretion for trial judge to deny causal challenge to juror whose son and brother were law enforcement employees when judge questioned juror on voir dire).

Here there was no showing of the depth of the family relationship or any particular reasons for disqualification beyond the mere relationship itself. To require a district judge to disqualify juror Hufft for cause in this case would amount to a per se requirement that any juror with a family relationship with law enforcement must be disqualified. This we refuse to do. *See Beasley*, 48 F.3d at

267, n. 4. Thus, the district court did not abuse its discretion by denying appellants' causal challenge.

E. Relation Back Of The Amendment Complaint Adding New Police Officer Defendants.

Appellants also complain that the district court erred in granting the motion to dismiss filed by four police officers named in the amended complaint. The alleged incidents of excessive force took place on June 20, 1990. Appellants filed their original complaint on June 18, 1991. In that complaint, they sued "unnamed police officers" of the City of Louisville and the Kentucky State Police. The statute of limitations for appellants' claim, which is one year, expired on June 20, 1991. K.R.S. §413.140(1)(a); *Collard v. Kentucky Board of Nursing*, 896 F.2d 179, 182 (6th Cir. 1990) (§1983 actions in Kentucky are limited by the one-year statute of limitations found in §413.140(1)(a)). Appellants filed an amended complaint on March 30, 1992, in which they named officers Wilson, Assef, Hyland, and Timmons as additional defendants. These newly named officers moved to dismiss the amended complaint against them as barred by the statute of limitations, and the district court granted their motion.

Under the version of Rule 15© of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in effect at the time appellants' original complaint

was filed, defendants were required to receive actual or constructive notice of a lawsuit before the expiration of the statute of limitations in order for an amended complaint to relate back to the filing of an original complaint. *Schiavone v. Fortune*, 477 U.S. 21, 29 (1986). Under the new version of Rule 15© that became effective on December 1, 1991, defendants must receive actual or constructive notice of the lawsuit within the period provided for service of the summons and complaint. Rule 4 requires the service to be made within 120 days after the filing of the complaint.

Appellants argue that the court erred in granting the newly named officers' motion because the amended complaint relates back to the filing of the original complaint under Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c)(3). Appellants contend that the newly named defendants in this case at a minimum had constructive notice of this lawsuit within the 120-day service period. Appellants also assert that the amended version of Rule 15(c)(3), which became effective on December 1, 1991, should apply to their case.

Appellants' amended complaint does not relate back. Sixth Circuit precedent clearly holds that new parties may not be added after the statute of limitations has run, and that such amendments do not satisfy the "mistaken identity" requirement of Rule 15(c)(3)(B). *In re Kent Holland Die Casting & Plating, Inc.*, 928

F.2d 1448, 1449-50 (6th Cir. 1991); *Marlowe v. Fisher Body*, 489 F.2d 1057, 1064 (6th Cir. 1973). The amendment attempted by appellants clearly adds new parties to the complaint.

The naming of "unknown police officers" in the original complaint does not save the pleading. Substituting a named defendant for a "John Doe" defendant is considered a change in parties, not a mere substitution of parties. Therefore, the requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 15© must be met in order for the amendment adding the named defendant to relate back to the filing of the original complaint. In *Aslandis v. U.S. Lines, Inc.*, 7 F.3d 1067, 1075 (2d Cir. 1993), the Second Circuit stated:

> It is familiar law that "John Doe" pleadings cannot be used to circumvent statutes of limitations, because replacing a "John Doe" with a named party in effect constitutes a change in the party sued. Such an amendment may only be accomplished when all of the specifications of Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(c) are met.

(citations omitted). *Accord Bufalino v. Michign Bell Telephone Co.*, 404 F.2d 1023, 1028 (6th Cir. 1968), *cert. denied*, 394 U.S. 987 (1969) (action not commenced against "John Doe" defendants named in

original complaint until Does identified and served with process).

Finally, appellants cannot benefit from the "imputed knowledge" doctrine of *Berndt v. Tennessee*, 796 F.2d 879 (1986), because the City of Louisville was never named as a defendant in this case. In *Berndt*, knowledge was imputed to the newly added defendants because they were officials of the originally named defendant, the State of Tennessee.

F. The District Court's Rulings Concerning Testimony About Alcohol Consumption By Certain Officers.

Appellants proffered testimony by Sprigg and Spencer that officers Hanka and Winstead drank six beers that Spencer offered them at about 8:30 p.m. on June 20, 1990. Appellants offered this evidence as "relevant to [the officers'] ability to perceive." When Sprigg attempted to testify about the beer, appellees objected and the court sustained the objection. The court rejected appellants' argument that the drinking was relevant to the officers' ability to perceive and instructed the jury that whether or not the officers were "partying or drinking" was immaterial to the issue before the jury, which was whether excessive force was used.

Appellate courts review evidentiary rulings on the relevance and materiality

of evidence for abuse of discretion. *Geisler v. Folsom*, 735 F.2d 991, 997 (6th Cir. 1984). The district court's exclusion of this evidence was an abuse of discretion. The evidence was plainly relevant to the officers' ability to perceive and to the officers' tendency to overreact to the events of the evening. Nonetheless, the district court's error on this issue was not reversible error because the excluded testimony was unlikely to have a significant effect on the outcome of the trial.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, in Parts I, II B-D, and III A, C-F, and for the reasons stated in the following opinion of Judge Ryan which is joined by Judge Batchelder, the district court's judgment is **AFFIRMED**.

RYAN, Circuit Judge, concurring in part.

I.

I respectfully disagree with Judge Moore's treatment of the use of force instruction in part II-A of her opinion. In *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the Supreme Court unambiguously held that "*all* claims that law enforcement officers have used excessive force--deadly or not--in the course of an arrest, investigatory stop, or other 'seizure' of a free citizen should be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment and its 'reasonableness'

standard." *Id.* at 395. The rule proposed in part II-A of the majority opinion would have left no room, as the Fourth Amendment and *Graham* require, for a reasonableness inquiry. Rather, it would have created a *per se* violation of the Fourth Amendment "after arrest" but before pretrial detention where "physical force" is used, regardless of the reasonableness of the use of force, or of the circumstances leading to the use of force.

The problem with this approach is two-fold. The first is that it is unconstitutional. Any claim alleging a violation of the Fourth Amendment must include an inquiry into the reasonableness of the action taken. The Fourth Amendment protects a citizen from the "unreasonable" seizure of his person. Thus, by definition, a "reasonable" use of force in the constitutional sense, is not a violation of the Fourth Amendment. Whether an action is "reasonable" in the Fourth Amendment sense, can only be analyzed by weighing and balancing "the nature and quality of the intrusion on the individual's Fourth Amendment interests against the countervailing governmental interests at stake." *Id.* at 396 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Concomitantly, such a determination can only be made by looking at the totality of the circumstances. Indeed, the test of reasonableness used under the Fourth Amendment is incapable of precise definition or of mechanical application.

Id. There is no such thing as a *per se* violation of the Fourth Amendment.

Second, creating a different Fourth Amendment standard applicable to the use of force in a post-arrest situation than is applicable to pre-arrest conduct, introduces a distinction in the meaning of the Fourth Amendment that is found nowhere in its language and is patently result-oriented. This approach is as problematic as it is disingenuous. *Graham's* "in the course of an arrest" requirement does not have an inherent ending point. The determination of when an arrest ends and "custody" begins is a question that must be answered by looking at the totality of the circumstances in each case.

In this case there are no facts to indicate the precise point at which the "arrest" was over and "pretrial detention" began. We have previously held that the seizure that occurs during an arrest continues, for Fourth Amendment purposes, throughout the time the suspect remains in the custody of the arresting officers. *McDowell v. Rogers*, 863 F.2d 1302, 1306 (6th Cir. 1988). The majority opinion cites *McDowell* for the proposition that there is no need to apply force once a suspect is handcuffed. However, the court in *McDowell* was not crystallizing the facts of that case to transform them into

a *per se* Fourth Amendment rule.[1] Rather, the court explicitly engaged in a "reasonableness" inquiry and determined that the force applied in *that* particular case was unreasonable.

The force that was used in the process of arresting Cox may have been unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment. But the law requires us to judge *any* claims alleging a violation of a constitutional right by reference to the specific constitutional standard that governs that right, rather than by some "generalized 'excessive force' standard." *Graham*, 490 U.S. at 394. The court's effort to add modifying clauses to its black letter rule defining just when the Fourth Amendment is violated in order to cover all the exceptions it can think of is doomed to failure. The test is reasonableness *in the circumstances*, and the opinion's listing of modifiers cannot succeed in covering all of them.

In my judgment, it is impermissible for this court to create an entirely new standard that reads the hallowed reasonableness standard out of the Fourth

---

[1]The other cases the majority opinion cites as authority supporting the creation of a new rule are inapplicable because they were all decided prior to *Graham*. *Lewis v. Downs*, 774 F.2d 711 (6th Cir. 1985), involved a substantive due process, not Fourth Amendment, analysis.

Amendment to be applied in hypothetically conjured post-arrest, pretrial detention cases.

And so, I respectfully disagree with the analysis and resolution of the instructional issue discussed in part II-A of Judge Moore's opinion. I therefore find no basis for reversal.

II.

I agree with Judge Moore's treatment in part III-B of her opinion of the issue concerning the legal standards governing the admissibility of police informant Sprigg's prior consistent statement.

Although I think Sprigg's statements, that the police "beat the hell out of them" and "kicked Cox and ... hit Burgan in the head with a gun," were admissible as prior consistent statements under Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(1)(B), I do not think the trial court should be faulted for excluding them. As Judge Moore's opinion suggests, the plaintiff's primary rationale at trial for introducing Spencer's testimony concerning the statements is that they were excited utterances. Plainly they were not, and the trial court correctly rejected the evidence on that ground. Plaintiffs' counsel's further statement to the court that "the third prong of our position," that the cross-examination of Sprigg suggested "recent fabrication," was far too abstruse to expect the court to

recognize it as a claim that the evidence was now being offered as a prior consistent statement. It was not error for the trial court to fail to recognize that the statements were admissible on a ground never clearly identified by plaintiff's counsel either descriptively or by reference to the appropriate federal rule of evidence.

I concur in the resolution of the other issues discussed in the majority opinion, however, finding no basis for reversal and remand, I would affirm the judgment of the district court.

FILED 3-14-96
LEONARD GREEN, CLERK

No. 94-5184

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

JOSEPH WALTER COX; BENNIE BURGAN, JR., Plaintiffs-Appellants, v. GREGORY TREADWAY, ET AL., Defendants-Appellees.	)	ORDER

BEFORE: RYAN, BATCHELDER, and MOORE, Circuit Judges

The court having received a petition for rehearing en banc, and the petition having been circulated not only to the original panel members but also to all other active judges of this court, and no judge of this court having requested a vote on the suggestion for rehearing en banc, the petition for rehearing has been referred to the original hearing panel.

The panel has further reviewed the petition for rehearing and concludes that the issues raised in the petition were fully considered upon the original

submission and decision of the case. Accordingly, the petition is denied.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

_____

Leonard Green, Clerk (pe)

No. 95-2028

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JUL 16 1996
CLERK

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1995

JOSEPH WALTER COX,
BENNIE BURGAN, JR. - - - - - *Petitioners*

versus

GREGORY TREADWAY, ET AL. - - - *Respondent*

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for the
Sixth Circuit

RESPONDENTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

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July 17, 1996

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

I. Whether, in Addition to Being Instructed on the Use of Excessive Force During the Course of an Arrest, the Jury Should Also Have Been Instructed That It Was a Violation of the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution for an Officer to Use Physical Force on a Citizen Who Has Been Arrested and Restrained.

II. Whether the federal Appeals Court Erred When It Held That It Was Not Error for the Trial Court to Fail to Recognize That Statements Were Admissable on a Ground Never Clearly Identified by Petitioners' Counsel Either Descriptively or by Reference to the Appropriate Federal Rule of Evidence.

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No. 95-2028

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

October Term, 1995

JOSEPH WALTER COX,
BENNIE BURGAN, JR. - - - - - - - - - *Petitioners*

v.

GREGORY TREADWAY, Et Al - - - - - *Respondents*

RESPONDENTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

Respondents request that the Court deny the petition for writ of certiorari seeking review of an opinion of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. The court of appeals decision is reported at 75 F.3d 230 (6th Cir. 1996), *petition for cert filed*, 64 U.S.L.W. 3856 (U.S. June 25, 1996) (No. 95-2028).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. THE EVIDENCE

On the evening of June 20, 1990, Louisville narcotics officers were preparing to conclude an ongoing operation which was meant to culminate with a drug buy, and the arrest of, Plaintiff, Joseph Cox [R 124, TE III, pp. 19-20]. The plan was this: a police informant, Wayne Sprigg, would meet Mr. Cox at a truck stop. There, Mr. Sprigg would sell Mr. Cox some marijuana provided by the police.

The marijuana would be located in the trunk of Sprigg's car. Mr. Sprigg would give to Mr. Cox or Plaintiff, Bennie Burgan, Jr. a key, supposedly to Sprigg's car. This key, however, would not actually start the car with the marijuana in it. After the deal, the officers would move in. [R 124, TE III, pp. 20-21, 152].

However, the police plan went awry. Mr. Burgan was somehow able to start the Cutlass with the key. Both cars — one driven by Mr. Burgan and one driven by Mr. Cox with Mr. Sprigg — exited the parking lot and drove off in different directions [R 124, TE III, pp. 153, 164]. The officers in the parking lot, surprised, soon followed; they drove out of the parking lot in different directions and began to search for both cars [R 124, TE III, pp. 26, 50, 153, 164].

Defendant, Detective Robert O'Neil, in one car and Detectives Daniel Hyland and Russell Wilson in another soon managed to find Cox's car. Mr. Cox was unable to pass Detective O'Neil, so he pulled over into a yard along the side of the road and fled on foot [R 124, TE III, pp. 108-109, 118]. The detectives pulled over and pursued Mr. Cox [R 124, TE III, pp. 118,]. It was dark, and they were running at top speed [R 124, TE II, p. 192; TE III, pp. 109, 125]. They came to a ravine and the three detectives fell in, cutting and bruising themselves [R 124 , TE II, p. 194; TE III, pp. 110-111,]. At this point the detectives thought they had lost Cox, but they soon found him hiding nearby [R 124, TE III, pp. 119-120]. Mr. Cox had likely fallen into the ravine as well: although he later testified that he had deliberately descended into the ditch [R 124, TE I, pp. 90-91], it would have been impossible for him not to have fallen into the ravine given the speed at which he was running and the lack of light [R 124, TE III, p 110].

By the time they apprehended Mr. Cox, Defendant, Detective Jerry Warman, had arrived [R 124, TE III, p. 51],

and he helped pull Mr. Cox up out of the ravine [R 124, TE II, pp. 168, 194; TE III, pp. 54, 125]. The area was by now lighted by the headlights of a car which had arrived [R 124, TE III, pp. 124-125]. Detective Warman instructed Mr. Cox to get on the ground and proceeded, with the assistance of Defendant, Detective Michael Dossett, who had also since arrived, to secure Cox's hands behind his back with a military whip belt [R 124, TE II, pp. 169; TE III, pp. 54, 113, 125]. Mr. Cox was taken back to the road, handcuffed, and put in Detective Dossett's car [R 124, TE II, p. 151; TE III, pp. 55, 57, 113].

According to the testimony of the police officers, at no time during this entire episode did anyone strike or kick Mr. Cox [R 124, TE II, pp. 151, 172, 187-188, 195; TE III, pp. 56, 113-115, 120-121, 126, 166].

Except for Detective O'Neil, who had to stay with his car which had hit a tree, the detectives, plus Mr. Cox and Mr. Sprigg, then returned to the search at the truck stop for Mr. Burgan [R 124, TE III, pp. 57, 114, 126, 166]. At the truck stop, Mr. Burgan was spotted pulling into and then leaving the parking lot.

Mr. Burgan eventually turned around and headed back. [R 124, TE III, p. 143]. Defendant, Detective John Winstead, saw him doing this and reported it on the radio [R 124, TE III, pp. 58, 60, 128, 144, 168]. At this point, Detective Dossett, driving the car with Mr. Cox and Detective Warman [R 124, TE II, pp. 152-153], decided to turn around because he wanted to protect his prisoner by staying out of the way [R 124, TE III, pp. 60, 128-129]. As he was trying to turn around in a driveway along the road, the car driven by Mr. Burgan drove over a hill into view, slowed down, then accelerated and collided with Detective Dossett's vehicle [R 124, TE III, pp. 60, 91, 129]. Both Detective Warman and Detective Dossett were thrown to the windshield, but were not seriously injured [R 124, TE III, pp. 60-61, 131].

Detective Warman immediately jumped out of the car and ran over to Mr. Burgan's driver door, which was somewhat jammed from the wreck, and tried to get it open [R 124, TE III, pp. 61,]. He eventually succeeded somewhat in getting the door open and reached in to pull Mr. Burgan out of the car [R 124, TE III, pp. 61,]. Mr. Burgan, meanwhile, was struggling, kicking, and trying to get out the other door [R 124, TE II, pp. 174-175; TE III, p. 62]. After Detective Warman succeeded in pulling Mr. Burgan out, he instructed Mr. Burgan to get down on the ground, and tried to push him down when Mr. Burgan struggled and tried to push past him [R 124, TE II, pp. 161, 174-175; TE III, p. 62]. Then Detective Warman got Mr. Burgan in a bear hug, and with the assistance of Detective John Winstead, who had since arrived at the collision scene, handcuffs were put on him [R 124, TE II, p. 162; TE III, pp. 62-63, 144-145]. Other officers were arriving at various times after the collision [R 124, TE III, pp. 8-9, 27, 85, 153].

Detective Warman leaned Mr. Burgan on the back of the trunk and searched him for weapons and then placed him in a car [R 124, TE III, pp. 63-64]. Detective Warman had noticed blood on himself, and when he put Mr. Burgan in a car he noticed that Mr. Burgan had a minor head injury [R 124, TE II, p. 176; TE III, pp. 40, 66]. Mr. Burgan told Defendant, Sergeant William P. Hanka, that he was injured in the automobile collision [R 124, TE III, p. 33]. He also told Kentucky State Trooper Hess the same thing [R 124, TE III, p. 95]. Detective Katherine Felice of the Kentucky State Police noticed that Mr. Burgan had blood on his head soon after he was taken out of the Cutlass and before he was leaned on the rear of the car [R 124, TE III, pp. 94]. Also, Mr. Burgan would later tell Detective Daniel Assef that he was injured in the collision when he would be in his custody at Mr. Burgan's residence [R 124, TE III, p. 155], and he would likewise tell the

admitting nurse the same thing when he would be taken to a hospital to have his injury treated [R 124, TE II, p. 163; TE III, p. 175].

According to the testimony of the police officers, at no time did any officer strike Mr. Burgan or Mr. Cox, nor did any officer put a gun in Mr. Cox's mouth [R 124, TE II, pp. 162-163; TE III, pp. 9, 37, 66, 74, 86, 96, 134, 146-147, 154, 171-172, 176].

Mr. Burgan told the officers that he had taken the marijuana out of the trunk and left it at this house, so that was their next destination [R 124, TE III, pp. 34, 67, 146-147, 171-172]. The officers searched the house and found three of the five bags of marijuana in the kitchen [R 124, TE III, pp. 35, 67, 147-148].

A neighbor alerted the officers that she had seen someone running through a field behind the house with some bags, and the officers found the other two bags of marijuana in the field [R 124, TE III, pp. 11, 69, 148]. According to the testimony of the police officers, at no time did anyone strike or choke Mr. Burgan [R 124, TE III, pp. 37-38, 75, 86, 149, 157, 173, 176].

Detectives Treadway and Winstead took Mr. Burgan back to a hospital in Louisville for treatment of his head injury [R 124, TE III, p. 149, 173]. Many hours later, they took him to Jefferson County Jail [R 124, TE III, p. 175]. Detectives Assef and Warman returned to the automobile collision scene to pick up Mr. Cox and took him back to Jefferson County Jail [R 124, TE III, pp. 69-70, 158].

At trial, Mr. Cox entered into evidence a T-shirt with footprints on it, which he claimed he was wearing the night of his arrest [R 124, TE I, pp. 105-107]. On cross-examination it was shown that he had exclusive possession of the shirt from June 20, 1990 until March or April of 1991 [R 124, TE I, p. 110]. In fact, he was not even wearing a shirt

that night [R 124, TE II, p. 152; TE III, pp. 72, 83, 125, 135].

On cross-examination, it was shown that Mr. Sprigg, the informant, did in fact know why the police were investigating him, in contradiction to what he had claimed on direct [R 124, TE II, p. 81]. It was also brought out that Mr. Sprigg bore ill feelings towards the police and Detective Treadway in particular. He felt betrayed by the police when they arrested his friend Jeff Elder; he felt that the police had agreed not to arrest Mr. Elder [R 124, TE II, pp. 82-83]. Mr. Sprigg also felt that the prosecutors had promised he would get paid for his participation, yet he did not get paid [R 124, TE II, pp. 84-85]. Furthermore, he believed that Detective Treadway had stolen from him [R 124, TE II, p. 91].

Detective Treadway, when being questioned at trial, did not, as is asserted in appellants' brief, admit to lying before the grand jury in the criminal case. Rather, he explained to counsel that when testifying before a grand jury a witness is allowed to use hearsay. He explained that the apparent discrepancy in his testimony was explained by this difference in evidentiary standards [R 124, TE III, p. 13].

Mark Chandler and Keith Kamenish were called as rebuttal witnesses. Mr. Chandler, who had been a Commonwealth Attorney associated with the criminal case, testified that Wayne Sprigg never complained to him about excessive force [R 124, TE III, p. 183]. Mr. Sprigg had claimed to have done so during his testimony [R 124, TE II, p. 38]. Mr. Kamenish, the Commonwealth Attorney who took over when Mr. Chandler left the criminal case, testified that Mr. Sprigg never complained about excessive force, but that he had expressed a hatred of Detective Treadway [R 124, TE III, p. 188].

B. CORRECTION OF MISSTATEMENTS IN THE PETITION

Pursuant to United States Supreme Court Rule 15.1, respondents bring the following misstatements of facts contained in the petition to the Court's attention.

In the Proceedings Below (Petition at 13), Petitioners misrepresent to this Court the contents of the note signed by some of the jurors. As they have done all through these appellate proceedings, petitioners continue to selectively quote from the note only that portion which appears to aid their cause. The note reads in its entirety as follows:

> To Judge Rubin,
>
> Some jurors feel that something definitely happened 6-20-90. However, the preponderance of evidence was not sufficient to render a decision for the plaintiff.

Petitioners also misrepresent (Petition at 14) that one judge on the Court of Appeals would have reversed because of the refusal of the trial judge to instruct on unnecessary force. Judge Moore, in fact, would have required what she termed the Fourth Amendment post-restraint instruction in addition to the instruction actually given to the jury.

REASONS FOR DENYING THE WRIT

I.

THE PETITIONERS HAVE NOT PRESENTED A SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT QUESTION.

A Writ of Certiorari is not a matter of right, but of sound judicial discretion, and will be granted only where there are special and important reasons therefor. SCR 10(1). "Special and important reasons" within this Rule relate to problems beyond the academic or episodic, especially where the issues involved reach constitutional proportions. *Rice* v. *Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery, Iowa,* 349 US 70 (1955). The principal reason for the Supreme

Court to use certiorari jurisdiction is to resolve conflicts among circuit courts of appeals concerning the meaning of provisions of federal law. *Braxton* v. *United States*, 500 US 344 (1991).

The issues presented by the petitioners do not rise to this standard. The first concerns the writing of an instruction, and the second concerns whether specific evidence was admissible as a prior consistnet statement. In order for the Sixth Circuit's decision in this case to rise to "a special and important reason", there must be either a conflict with the decision of another federal court, or a situation where the circuit court has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings as to call for an exercise of this Court's power of supervision. SCR 10(1)(a). As discussed below, neither of petitioners' proposed issues involves matters in conflict with the federal circuits, nor matters in which the Sixth Circuit has so far departed from the accepted and usual course of judicial proceedings.

II.

THERE IS NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CIRCUITS CONCERNING THE NECESSITY OF A POST-RESTRAINT INSTRUCTION IN ADDITION TO THE *GRAHAM* V. *CONNOR* EXCESSIVE FORCE INSTRUCTION DURING THE COURSE OF AN ARREST.

There is no conflict between the circuits on this issue because the case was resolved by application of United States Supreme Court case law.

In *Graham* v. *Connor*, 490 US 386 (1989), this Court made it clear that "all claims that law enforcement officers have used excessive force — deadly or not — in the course of an arrest, investigatory stop, or other 'seizure' of a free citizen should be analyzed under the Fourth Amendment and its 'reasonableness' standard."

What Petitioners are now attempting to do, is to transform their claims from one involving their apprehension, detention and arrest into a claim solely of custodial interrogation. While Petitioners assert that their claims are most closely analogous to those of plaintiffs who allege that their civil rights have been violated by physical abuse during custodial interrogation, the facts of this case do not support such an assertion.

All of the alleged acts by the Respondents occurred in a continuous incident during the early morning hours of 20 June, 1990 in rural Henry County, Kentucky and before the Petitioners were transported to either the hospital or jail by some of the arresting officers.

Of the cases cited by petitioners in support of their assertion, four are clearly distinguishable by their facts to Petitioners situation. *Ware* v. *Reed*, 709 F.2d 345 (5th Cir 1983) involved the interrogation of the plaintiff at the police station; *Gray* v. *Spillman*, 925 F.2d 90 (4th Cir 1991) involved plaintiff's interrogation while confined in jail; *Cox* v. *County of Suffolk*, 780 F.Supp. 103 (E.D.N.Y. 1991) involved questioning of the plaintiff at the police station; and *Cohen* v. *Coahoma County, Miss.*, 805 F.Supp. 398 (N.D.Miss. 1992) involved interrogation of plaintiff by the sheriff while a prisoner in jail.

Even Petitioners must admit that their claims do not arise out of facts even remotely similar to those in the cited cases. The whole of the events alleged by Petitioners occurred in the early morning hours in rural Henry County, Kentucky during the course of the pursuit, apprehension and arrest of the petitioners, and not in the controlled atmosphere of a jail or police station.

Two other cases cited by petitioners were decided before *Graham*, but both use "reasonableness", as later adopted by *Graham*, as the deciding standard.

In *Lewis* v. *Downs*, 774 F.2d 711 (6th Cir 1985), the Sixth Circuit, analyzing the case under the due process provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, held that the unprovoked and unnecessary striking of a handcuffed individual, who was of no danger whatsoever, was unreasonable and clearly excessive.

In *McDowell* v. *Rogers*, 863 F.2d 1302 (6th Cir. 1988), the Sixth Circuit, citing to *Robins* v. *Harum*, 773 F.2d 1004 (9th Cir 1985), held:

> "the seizure that occurs when a person is arrested continues throughout the time the person remains in the custody of the arresting officers, and therefore, there was no need to look beyond the Fourth Amendment in determining whether the plaintiff made out a jury case."

As Judge Ryan said in this case:

> "Any claim alleging a violation of the Fourth Amendment must include an inquiry into the reasonableness of the action taken.

And, contrary to petitioners' assertion in their petition at page 19 that there is a "bright line" between the process of arrest, which ends with a suspect being handcuffed and subdued, and the post-restraint stage, Judge Ryan went on to say:

> *Graham's* "in the course of an arrest" requirement does not have an inherent ending point. The determination when an arrest ends and "custody" begins is a question that must be answered by looking at the totality of the circumstances of each case."

Speaking of *McDowell*, Judge Ryan said:

> "However, the court in *McDowell* was not crystallizing the facts of that case to transform them into a *per se* Fourth Amendment rule. Rather, the court explicitly engaged in a "reasonableness" inquiry and determined that the force applied in *that* particular case was unreasonable."

While Judge Moore would have given, in addition to the *Graham* excessive force instruction, a post-restraint instruction based upon her determination that this case involved both pre-arrest and post-restraint conduct, the majority of the panel held that the course of arrest had not ended and, thus, only the *Graham* excessive force instruction was required.

In any event, given the evidence and instructions presented to the jury, the petitioners could have argued their theory of the case; and distinguished between the alleged pre-arrest and post-arrest events. Had the jury believed that petitioners had produced a preponderance of evidence to support any portion of their case, it could have found for the petitioners.

The court having held that the course of arrest continued throughout the events complained of by petitioners, there is no conflict between the holding of the appellate court in this case and the holdings in other circuits; and the petition herein should be denied.

II.

THIS COURT'S SUPERVISORY ROLE IS NOT CALLED INTO QUESTION BY THE APPELLATE COURT'S DECISION WITH REGARD TO THE STATEMENTS BY THE POLICE INFORMANT.

Petitioners' second offered ground for granting their petition is not one which is subject to this Court's exercise of its supervisory authority over the lower federal courts. The supervisory power of this Court serves the two-fold purpose of deterring illegality and protecting judicial integrity. *United State* v. *Payne,* 447 US 727 (1980). Neither of these purposes is served by petitioners' offered ground.

Petitioners do not contend that either the trial court or appellate court acted illegally, nor do they contend that the integrity of the judiciary is at stake by the evidentiary

ruling of the trial court. They simply contend that the trial court's ruling was erroneous [Petition at 27].

As in *James* v. *Kentucky*, 466 US 341 (1984), the supervisory power of this Court has been exercised in those cases involving evidence issues when the constitutional rights of a party are involved. See *Doyle* v. *Ohio*, 426 US 610 (1976) and *United States* v. *Hale*, 422 US 171 (1975), in which this Court held that a defendant's exercise of this Fifth Amendment right to remain silent could not be used to impeach his trial testimony; and *McNabb* v. *United States*, 318 US 332 (1943), in which it was held that federal courts may use their supervisory power to exclude evidence taken by "willful disobedience of law".

The supervisory power of this Court has also been exercised in those instances involving the practices and procedures of the lower federal courts.

In *Frazier* v. *Heebe*, 482 US 641 (1987), this Court used its supervisory powers to hold invalid a federal district court rule relating to admission to district court bar to insure that local rules are consistent with principles of right and justice; and in *Young* v. *U.S. ex rel. Vuitton et Fils S.A.*, 481 US 787 (1987) held that the supervisory power of this Court is especially appropriate in determination of procedures to be used by courts to enforce orders, a subject that directly concerns functioning of the judiciary.

The issue sought to be raised by petitioners in this case is not one that impacts the constitutional rights of the petitioners, nor does it go to the practices and procedures of the lower federal courts. Petitioners are simply complaining of a fact specific evidentiary ruling that went against them; and the petition herein should be denied.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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